POLAND

DANYSZ, Marian

1. Nuclear Research Institute (Instytut Badan Jadrowych), Warsaw; 2. Institute of Experimental Physics, Univ. of Warsaw (Instytut Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego)

Crakow, Postepy fizyki, No 6, Nov-Dec 1965, pp 631-632

"Remembrances of Ludwik Wertenstein."

DANYSZ-FLESZAROWA, R.

DANYSZ-FLESZAROWA, R. The first excursion. p. 4, No. 12, Dec. 1956. Poland, Warszawa
Turysta

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

DANYUK, A.A. ; MIKHAL'TSOV, P.D.

New equipment and advanced techniques of drilling boreholes in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Sbor. nauch.trud. KGRI no.20(3):97-105 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

MIL'MAN, L.S.; DANYUKOV, Yu.G.

Presence of antephase in the cleavage of loach eggs.
Tsitologiia 7 no.6:731-733 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Gruppa biofiziki razvitiya Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 8, 1964.

USHAKOVA, K.N.; POPOVA, A.V.; DANYUKOVA, A.V.; RADCHENKO, L.N.;
Prinimali uchastiye: SERGEYEVA, T.F., inzh.; CHUGUNOVA, V.V., inzh.

Preparation of acetate silk from a water-acetone solution of acetylcellulose. Khim.volok. no.1:71-72 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Ushakova, Popova, Sergeyeva). 2. Serpukhovskiy zavod (for Danyukova). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya pryadil'no-tkatskoy fabriki im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Radchenko).

(Rayon) (Cellulose acetates)

DANYUKOVA, K.

The workshop became roomy and light. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.4:68 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Reutov--Cotton manufacture--Hygienic aspects)

PANOV, A.S.(Moskva); DANYUSHCHENKOV, I.A.(Moskva); KULIKOV, I.S.(Moskva); TSYLEV, L.M.(Moskva)

Effect of magnesium and barium oxides on the viscosity of silicate melts. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk. Met. i topl. no.5:37-42 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Alkaline earth compounds) (Viscosity)

KABANOVA, O.L.; DANYUSHCHENKOVA, M.A.

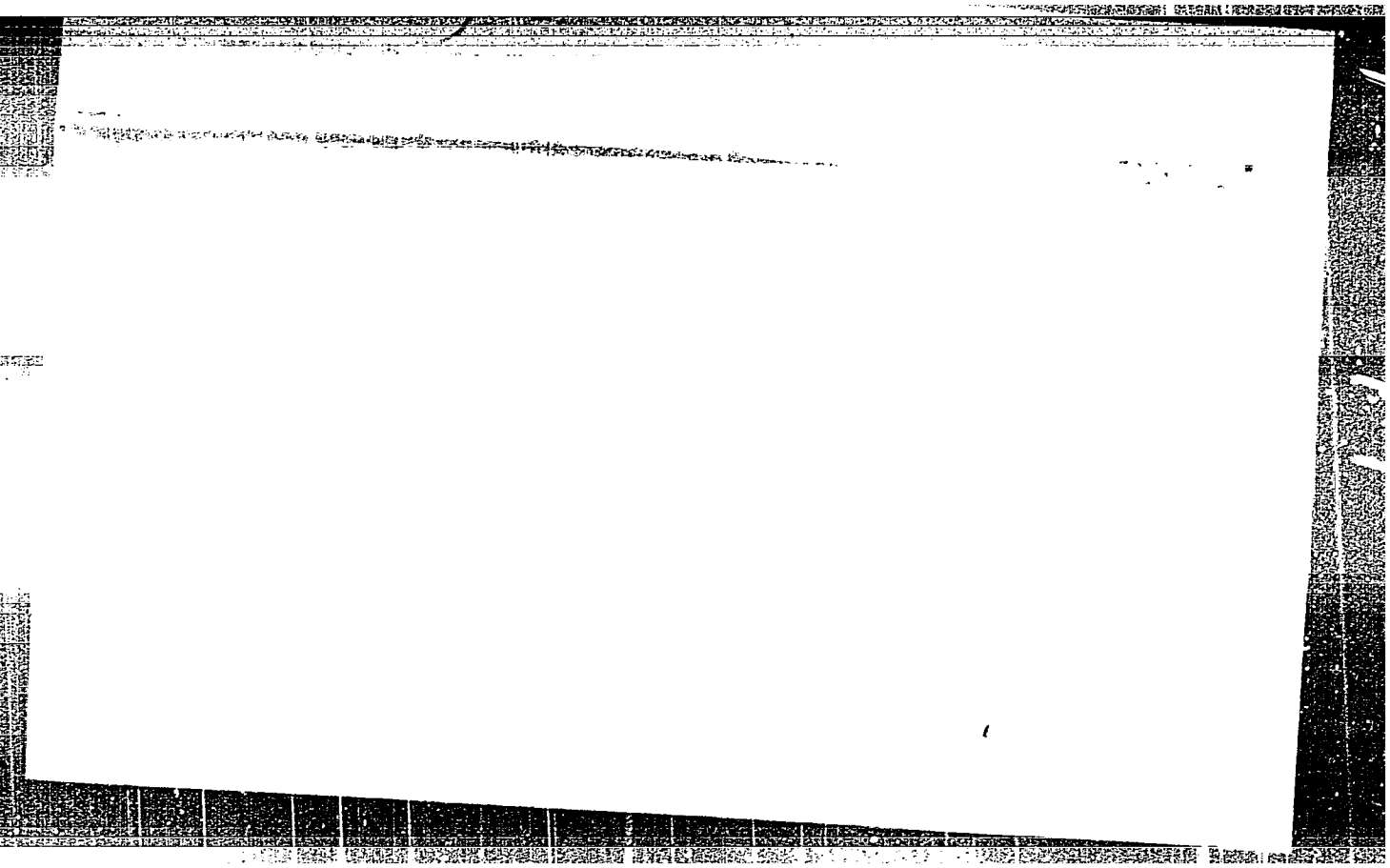
Determination of small amounts of aluminum in metallic silver by means of stilbazo. Zhur.anal. khim. 18 no.6:780-781 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Aluminum--Analysis) (Silver--Analysis) (Stilbazo)

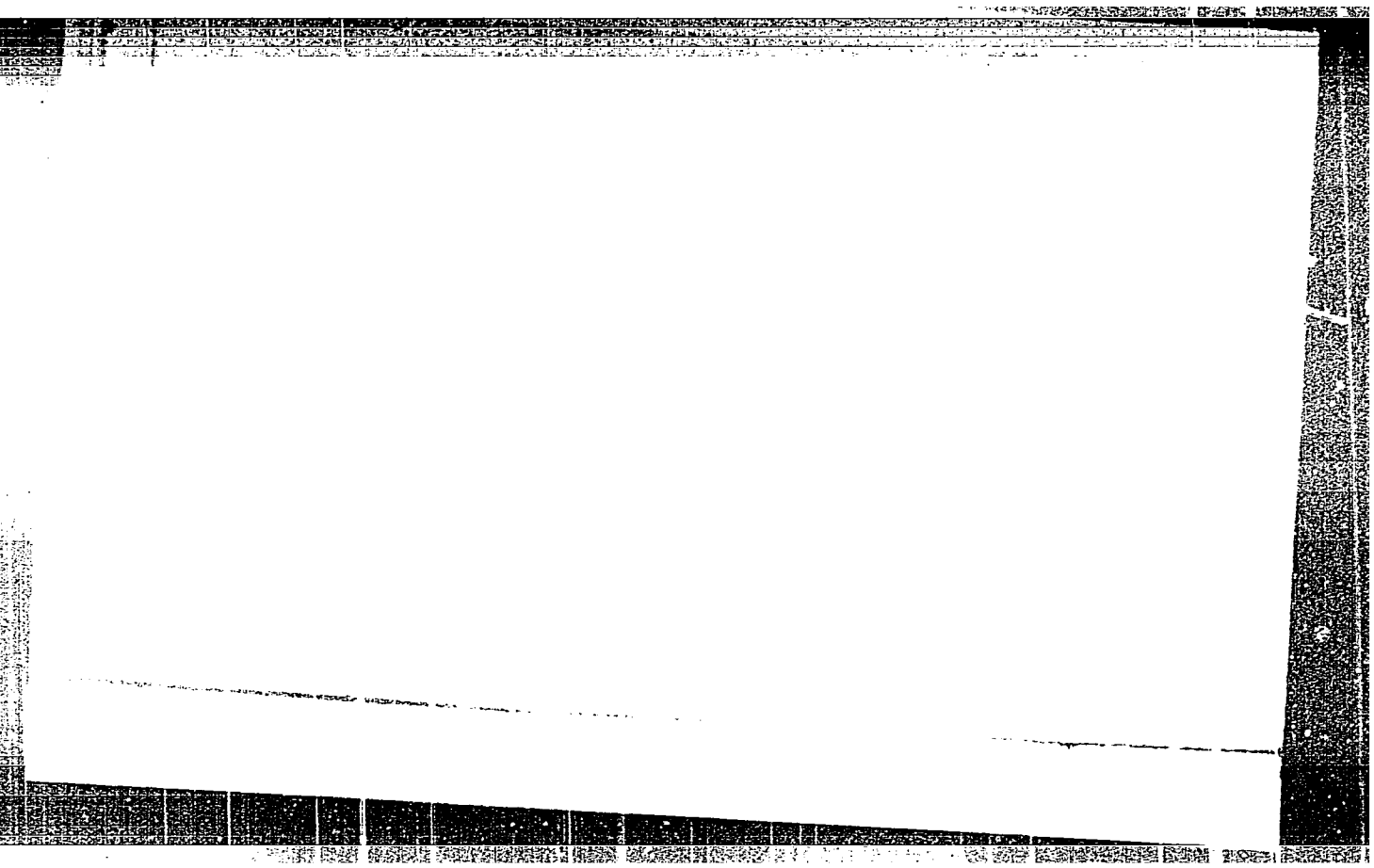
ANISIMOV, N.S., redaktor; BUSHEV, A.I., redaktor; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, A.I., redaktor; OZHIGOV, Ye.P., redaktor; SAMODELKIN, A.F., redaktor; GONCHAR, G.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Reports on scientific research projects by the members of the Maritime Division of the D.I.Mendeleev All-Union Chemical Society] Soobshcheniia o nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabotakh chlenov Primorskogo otdeleniia Vsesoiuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleeva. Vladivostok, No.1. 1951 81 p. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Dal'nevostochnyy filial, Vladivostok. (Chemistry--Research)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509710019-9"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509710019-9"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509710019-9"

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, A.I.

Extraction of sodium chloride from sea water in the Far East. Soob.Prim.otd.VKHO no.3:89-103 '57.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Far East--Salt)

SPIRO, N.S.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, A.I.

New method for the comparative characterization of bitumens and petroleums, based on their luminescent and capillary properties. Trudy NIIGA 98:106-119 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Bitumen--Analysis) (Petroleum--Analysis)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, A.I.

Chromatography of the hydrocarbons obtained from the Sangar coal bitumen. Trudy NIIGA 98:120-129 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Hydrocarbons) (Bitumen--Analysis)

S/081/61/000/022/012/076
B102/B108

AUTHORS: Spiro, N. S., Danyushevskaya, A. I.

TITLE: Development of a new method of evaluating luminescence

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 71, abstract 22B510 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta geol. Arktiki, v. 119, 1961, 109-127)

TEXT: The luminescence chromatographs of the fractions of 5 samples of bitumens and coals of Soviet Arctic regions are given. Elution chromatographic methods were used to separate the hydrocarbon and tar fractions from the bitumens. For all the fractions elemental composition, molecular weight, refractive index and, by empirical calculations, the homologous series were determined. The relationships between the adsorption parameters and the molecular weight, the molecular structure, and the chemical composition of the fractions are dealt with. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SPIRO, N.S.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, A.I.

New method for the quantitative determination of bitumens.
Inform. sbor. NIIGA no.32:63-66 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

SPIRO, N.S.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, A.I.

New method for the quantitative determination of bitumen in rocks. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.10:38-41 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.

SPIRO, N.S.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, A.I.

Development of a new method for correlating bituminous substances based on their physicochemical characteristics. Neftegaz.geol. i geofiz. no.7:37-40 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki, Leningrad.

SPIRO, N.S.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, A.I.

Change in the composition of disseminated bitumens in the sedimentary rocks of the Arctic in various geological epochs. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.4:212-218 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, N.P.

C-reactive protein in the diagnosis of tumors of the urinary system. Urol. i nefr. 30 no.1:23-26 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.Ya.Abramyan) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo.

L 40181-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/WW/JD/JG/WB

ACC NR: AP6019447 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/003/0013/0018

AUTHOR: Shtern, M. A.; Danyushevskaya, N. Ye.; Vasserman, P. I.; Chebotarevskiy, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of calcium chromate as an anticorrosion heat-resistant pigment

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 3, 1966, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: calcium chromate, chromic anhydride, chromate, pigment, anticorrosive agent, heat resistance, CALCIUM COMPOUND, CHROMATE

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for preparing calcium chromate by reaction of hydrated calcium oxide with chromic anhydride. It has been shown that calcium chromate is a pigment which imparts a higher passivating capacity as well as a higher heat resistance to magnesium alloys and steel. It has been established that the use of calcium chromate in soils improves their conservation properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 tables. [AM]

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: none ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 00

Card 1/1

UDC: 667.622.117.6

BANIT, F., nauchn. red.; ROYAK, S.M., red.; MESHIK, T.G., red.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z.D., red.

[Dust elimination from technological processes; a collection of translations] Obespylivanie tekhnologicheskikh protsessov; sbornik perevodov. Moskva, No.1. 1962. 159 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoi promyshlennosti.

DANYUSHEVSKIY, A. S., Cand. Tech. Sci.. (diss) "Investigation in Field of Destruction and Stabilization of Polyvinyl Chloride," Moscow, 1961, 17 pp. (Moscow Chem. Eng. Inst.) 150 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 266).

ACCESSION NR: AP4018042 S/0303/64/000/001/0032/0034

AUTHORS: Shtern, M. A.; Danyushevskaya, N. Ye.,; Alekseyeva, O. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of the anticorrosion pigment chromium phosphate

SOURCE: Lakokrasochny*ye materialy* i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1964, 32-34

TOPIC TAGS: pigment, anticorrosion pigment, chromium phosphate, zinc chromate, phosphoric acid, reduction, polyvinylbutyral, priming, coverage, coating, sodium sulfite

ABSTRACT: The optimal conditions for the synthesis of chromium phosphate were determined and its physicochemical and technical properties investigated. It was found desirable to obtain chromium phosphate by reduction of sodium dichromate using sodium sulfite in the presence of phosphoric acid. The optimal conditions for the synthesis of chromium phosphate were a 1:15-1:20 ratio of solids to liquid, a pH of 2.5-3.0, a temperature of 35C, 1-2 hours boiling after completion of reduction, washing to leave not over 0.5% of water soluble salts, and drying at either 40-50C to obtain $CrPO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, or at 105C to obtain $CrPO_4 \cdot 3.5H_2O$. The obtained compound was light green to green in color, had a specific surface of 15 m^2/gm and

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018042

a coverage capacity of 100-120 gm/m^2. The air-dried pigment contained 20.2% chromium, 37.0% PO_4, and 42.3% water. The protective effectiveness of the pigment was tested in a priming compound containing 10% polyvinylbutyral, 10% chromium phosphate, 1.6% talcum, and 78.4% of diluent, consisting of 18% phosphoric acid (89%), 80% ethanol, and 1.9% water. Ten per cent of this diluent were added to the priming composition, and the compound applied in one coat, 15 micrograms thick, onto the surface of steel, which had been previously etched and degreased. The final operation consisted of the application of a 35-40 microgram coat of GF-020 priming. Orig. art. has: 4 charts and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

Properties of synthetic lubricating greases. A. B. Moiseev, E. A. Mitrofanova, V. V. Neznelov, and R. O. Davydchenskaya. *Trudy Kazan. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. im. S. M. Kirova* 1955, No. 21, 171-5.—Synthetic lubricating greases were prepd. from Grozny yellow paraffin wax (mol. wt. 335) and a heavy paraffinic oil (mol. wt. 190) synthesized from CO and H_2. The calcd. amts. of components were mixed in a kettle heated to 70-80°, a lime suspension (14-16%) was added, sapon. was continued for 60-80 min. at 100-102°, the mixt. was cooled to 85-95°, and the rest of the mineral oil was mixed thoroughly into the soap. The properties of various synthetic greases are tabulated.

Alexis N. Pestoff

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

NESMEYANOV, V.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; MAMINOV, O.V.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Continuous oxidation of foaming paraffins by molecular oxygen.. Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.1:130 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

5(1, 3) SOV/153-58-5-25/26

AUTHORS: Maminov, O. V., Nesmelov, V. V., Terpilovskiy, N. N., Lebedeva, N. M., Danyushevskaya, R. G.

TITLE: Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System (Nekotoryye osobennosti gidrodinamiki pennogo sloya sistemy parafin-vozdukh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 149-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Paraffin oxidation is an exothermal process. The atmospheric oxygen is absorbed by paraffin by entering certain chemical reactions with the latter. In this case the mass exchange between air and paraffin depends to a high degree upon the hydrodynamic working conditions of the apparatus. The mass exchange is to a high degree influenced by the degree of turbidity of the gas and liquid flow (Ref 1). Under certain conditions of the motion in the turbulent range the gas becomes a disperse medium distributing within the liquid phase. The contact surface is enlarged and is rapidly renewed. These hydrodynamic conditions cannot be produced in the usual bubbling columns with periodic drive. The capacity of such columns is extremely insufficient.

Card 1/4

Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System

In the foam apparatus as devised by Pozin and his collaborators (Ref 2) there are, however, very favorable conditions. To use this apparatus for paraffin oxidation several constructional modifications were necessary, like, installation of electrical heating, cooling coils etc. Experiments have shown that paraffin can be oxidized continuously in a foam layer. The rate of oxidation increases thereby by the 8-12 fold, since high turbidity is attained. Table 1 (p 151) shows the influence exerted by different air velocities and different types of raw materials upon the foam formation and the degree of oxidation as well as the losses of paraffin. The oxidation was carried out for 15 minutes at 160° and in the presence of manganese dioxide as catalyst. The results tend to show a dependence between the foam formation and the efficiency of the oxidation process. The more of the liquid is transformed into foam, and the higher the foam layer is the more perfect the oxidation process takes place. Pure paraffin without additions is very difficult to transform into foam at temperatures up to 160°, even at higher air velocities. Above 170° this takes place easier, but then again the quality of the oxidation products

Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System

suffers. The addition of regained paraffin or of 2-5% oxidized paraffin increases the foam formation rapidly. Then the surface active substances (alcohols) contained therein play a positive role. High air velocities (higher than 0.2 m/sec.) are unfavorable for the transformation of the whole paraffin into foam. The intensity of the oxidation is decreased, a heat supply becomes necessary, and finally reaction products are carried along by air and are removed. The air velocity of 0.1 m/sec. is optimal. A system in which the catalyst is distributed in the form of colloidal particles favors the foam formation. Perforated bottoms with openings of 1-2 mm covering 80-90% of the total surface are good for the foam formation. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Kazan' Chemo-Technological Institute, Chair of General Chemical Technology)

5(1,3)

AUTHORS: Nesmelov, V. V., Maminov, O. V., SOV/153-58-6-19/22
Lebedeva, N. M., Danyushevskaya, R. G.,
Terpilovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State in Apparatus of the Rotor- and Bottom Type (Nepreryvnoye okisleniye parafina v pennom sostoyanii v apparatakh rotornogo i polochnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 108-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction between gases and liquids is very intensive in foam state (Refs 1,2). In the present paper the results of the oxidation mentioned in the title with molecular oxygen are discussed. This process belongs to the complex chemical heterogeneous catalytic processes with a chain mechanism of the reaction. The best results were obtained when the whole initial material was transformed in well mobile foam. The rate of process depends on the height of the foam in the oxidation column. However, completely satisfactory outputs of the foam apparatus can only be obtained in the case of a continuous process. The authors investigated two methods

Card 1/4

of foam production from paraffin: 1) use of the centrifugal force in a rotor apparatus; 2) exploitation of the kinetic energy of the gaseous reagent, i.e. air which is blown through a perforated bottom and forms a support in order to maintain the foam on the bottom. The extended laboratories in the Kazan' neftemaslozavod (Kazan' Petroleum and Oil Refinery) were used for the experiment. B. Ya. Konovalov, Director, and A. S. Moiseyeva, Head Engineer, collaborated in the experiment; A. A. Aleksandrovskiy, Assistant of the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov, M. S. Khaykin, V. V. Levandovskiy, A. V. Matuzova and V. P. Solov'yeva, assistant chemists, collaborated in the experimental part. A rotor apparatus worked out by V. S. Nikolayev, Docent of the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov (Fig 1) served for the experiments; paraffin of Groznyy, Drogobych, and Novokuybyshevsk was used as material. Potassium permanganate and soda were used as catalysts. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) the following facts are very important: a) The oxidation is imperfect if the paraffin is kept longer than 100 seconds

in the apparatus, b) The initial temperature of the process is below 140°, c) The variation of the air consumption does not influence the time during which the paraffin is in the apparatus. Two processes take place at the same time: oxidation and distillation. e) An intensive resin- and mud formation takes place at temperatures above 150°. f) The optimum paraffin consumption amounts to 10-20 l/hour. g) The maximum rate of oxidation is reached at 740 rpm. However, a transparent model shows that an intensive foam formation takes place only at certain places of the apparatus. The time the paraffin remains in the apparatus must be at least five times longer in order to obtain a better oxidation intensity. This would increase and complicate its structure. However, the rate of oxidation in foam oxidation apparatus (Fig 2) with bottoms is after the increase of the acid numbers 8-12 times and after the increase of aliphatic acids (Table 1) 20 times higher than in periodically working apparatus of the bubbling type. The capacity is 2-3-5 times higher. The oxidation proceeds mainly under the formation of carboxylic acids. Higher temperatures did not deteriorate the quality

of the products. Thus the oxidation may be intensified. Rotor apparatus have a lower capacity, are, however, well suitable for the formation processes of neutral oxygen-containing products. In foam oxidation apparatus heat conditions are easily regulated. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii, Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Chair of General Chemical Technology, Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

NESMELOV, V.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.M., kand. khim. nauk;
DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MANIKOV, O.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Continuous oxidation of paraffin in a foamy state. Masl.-zhir. prom.
24 no. 6:20-26 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Paraffins)

NESMELOV, V.V.; MAMINOV, O.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Problem of foam formation during the oxidation of paraffin in bubble columns and in a continuous foam oxidizer. Trudy KKHTI no.26:15-18 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

NESMELOV, V.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.; MAMINOV, O.V.

Study of the oxidation of Novo-Ufimsk paraffin in the foaming state in the presence of manganese dioxide. Trudy KKHTI no.26: 19-22 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

NESMELOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn. nauk; MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Oxidation of paraffins in a foaming state. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.1:15-18 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

S/191/60/000/004/013/015
B016/B058

AUTHORS: Danyushevskaya, T. D., Sapozhkov, Yu. I.

TITLE: Experience Gathered in Casting Polyamide Products

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 4, pp. 67-68

TEXT: The authors report on their study of the heat treatment of polyamide products for the purpose of eliminating internal stresses and preventing further shrinkage. These stresses develop in the hardened plastic due to irregular cooling in a non-preheated mold. They lead to a reduction of the indices of the material. The dimensions vary with time owing to relaxation. For the elimination of stresses, the authors recommend a stabilizing treatment of the products, especially if they are to be used at temperatures above 70°C. Their studies at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics) with the resins AK-70 (AK-70) (anid), AK-7 (AK-7), AK-8 (AK-8), and "68", from which workpieces were cast, showed that the structure of the plastic is altered by heat treatment. The content of the amorphous phase is reduced, and the material tends to crystallization. As the treated specimens have

Card 1/2

a greater hardness on the edges, their wear resistance is higher . The structure of polyamides can change without visible phase transitions. The molecular structure is thereby reinforced, and the intermolecular bonds are strengthened (Refs. 3-5). A long heating is recommended if the heat treatment is intended to stabilize the shape of the finished products. The heat resistance of the workpieces increases, and they do not shrink any more when heated up to 100°C. Such a heat treatment is to be conducted at 150°C in an inert medium. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 US.

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, T.I.

Developing perception of shade and size in preschool children [with summary in English]. Vop.psikhol. 4 no.4:116-127 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.

(Perception)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, V.I.

A.E. Rauer and his role in the development of restorative surgery. Khirurgiia no.6:138-141 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(RAUER, ALEKSANDR EDUARDOVICH, 1871-)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, V.I.

Organization of the first maxillofacial hospital in Kishinev; a historical survey. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.5:57-58 S-O'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny im. N.A.Semashko (direktor - P.I.Kal'yu).
(KISHINEV--HOSPITALS)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, V.I.

Outstanding master of plastic surgery. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.10: 71-72 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(RAVER, ALEKSANDR EDUARDOVICH, 1871-)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, V.I. (Moskva)

Outstanding surgeon, Aleksandr Eduardovich Rauer; on the 90th anniversary of his birth. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.10:42-46 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(RAUER, ALEKSANDR EDUARDOVICH, 1871-1948)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, V.I.

G.I.Vil'ga and his role in the development of surgical stomatology in Russia. Stomatologiia 42 no.3:87-89 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela istorii meditsiny Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya imeni N.A. Semashko.

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, V.L.

Working lexicographical material. Sbor. metod. rab. Bel. politekh. inst. no. 1:151-156 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Language and languages--Study and teaching)

LIPOVETSKIY, A.Ya.; LEYRIKH, V.E.; DANYUSHEVSKIY, V.S.

Some properties of cement grouting with a furfuryl alcohol additive. Neft. khoz. 39 no.2:15-19 F '61. (MIRA 17:2)

LIPOVETSKIY, A.Ya.; DANYUSHEVSKIY, V.S.; VEDISHCHEV, I.A.

Study of the effect of flowing salt solutions on the permeability of cement stone. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.1:23-28 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

ROYAK, S.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z.I; GERASIMOVA, G.P.

Salt resistance of plugging cements with mineral additives.
Neft.khoz. 38 no.8:52-56 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Oil well cementing)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z. L.

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z. L. - inzh. i, SHESTOPEROV, S. V. - Kand. tekhn. nauk, ROZAK, S. M. - Kand. tekhn. nauk.

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti (NIITSement)

EFFEKTIVNOST'MOKROGO POMOLA TSEMENTNOGO KLINKERA Page 106

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950, Moscow, 1951

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z. L.

MT

Tuff as addition in the production of sulfate-resistant cement. S. M. Royak and Z. L. Danyushevskaya. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Tsimenta.* 1953, No. 7, 90–115; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 60408.—The material used in these expts. was ash and spherolitic liparites and liparitic tuff. The hydrolytic activity of tuff detd. by the lime-absorption method varied from 70 to 260 mg. CaO. In the tests were used 3 clinkers, one with 4 and the other with 8% C_3A. The resistance to sulfate was tested with 5% Na_2SO_4 and artificial sea water with a 3-fold greater concn. than natural ocean water. The tests showed that up to 80% tuff can be added to sulfate-resistant clinker for the production of sulfate-resistant pozzolan portland cement and up to 10% for the production of sulfate-resistant portland cement. M. Hosch

(1)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z.L.

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z. L.

"Wet Grinding of a Cement Brick." Cand Tech Sci, All Union Sci Res Inst of Glass, Min Construction Materials Industry, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

VIASOVA, M.T.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z.L.; KRAVCHENKO, I.V.

Selecting cement compositions for concretes and mortars to be subjected to short-time steam curing. TSement 26 no.2:22-26 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Cement clinkers) (Autoclaves)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOVA, M.T., inzh.; GERASIMOVA, G.P., inzh.

Study of the characteristics of packing cements. Nauch.soob. NIITSementa no.7:11-20 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cement) (Oil well cementing)

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; GERASIMOVA, G.P., insh.

Corrosion resistance of plugging cements at high temperatures. Trudy NIITSement no.13:3-34 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Cement) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

S/081/61/000/021/052/094
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Danyushevskaya, Z. L., Krivoborodov, R. T.

TITLE: Development of a technological production scheme for tamponage cement in the Sterlitamakskiy Soda and Cement Combine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 312, abstract 21K310 (Nauchn. soobshch. Gos. Vses. n.-i. in-t tsementn. prom-sti, no. 10 (41), 1961, 4 - 8)

TEXT: A description is given of adjustment works and the experimental studies of optimum technological parameters of the production of high-strength tamponage cement for cold boreholes. It was found that the raw material components should be ground jointly. The optimum mineralogical composition of clinker is given. KN should amount to 0,90 ± 0.02, the alumina modulus should be 1.5 ± 0.02 and the silicate modulus should be 2.2 ± 0.02. The optimum SO_3 content is 2.2 - 2.6%. The use of the recommended composition of the raw material mixture led to an increased furnace

Card 1/2

Development of a technological production....

productivity (by ~10%), to a longer durability of the lining (by ~the double) and to a reduced fuel consumption (by ~10%). The free CaO-content could be reduced from 1.7 to 1.0%. If the grinding fineness is increased from 2840 to 3300-3600 cm^2/g, the cement meets the requirements of ГОСТ 1581-42 (GOST 1581-42) as to deliquescence and bending strength in two-day age. With finer grinding the pulp becomes thicker and the mill productivity decreases. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/021/051/094
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Danyushevskaya, Z. L., Skosyrev, V. P.

TITLE: Technology problems of special types of tamponage cement

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 311, abstract 21K309 (Nauchn. soobshch. Gos. Vses. n.-i. in-t tsementn. prom-sti, no. 10 (41), 1961, 15 - 18)

TEXT: The special tamponage cements also comprise gel cement and fibrous cement. The former is obtained by adding 5 - 7% of bentonite clay to ordinary tamponage cement, the latter by adding fibers, e.g. the lowest type of asbestos fiber M-6-40 (M-6-40) in non-loosened state. The cement and the additives cannot be mixed in ball mills. It is recommended to mix the cement with the additives in a screening screw and subsequently in a packer by means of a stirrer. The strength of gel cement and fibrous cement considerably exceeds the requirements of ГОСТ-1581-42. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

DANYUSHEVSKAYA, Z. L., kand.tekhn.nauk; GERASIMOVA, G.P., inzh.

Slag portland cement from the Rustavi cement plant used as a plugging cement for hot bores. Nauch. soob. NIITSementa no.11:11-14 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Rustavi--Cement)

RYABOV, Yo.A., inzh.; DANYUSHEVSKIY, Z.M., inzh.

All-Union inspections of the quality of construction. Prom. stroi. 43 no.10:2-4 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavgosstroyinspektsiya Gosstroya SSSR.

S/191/60/000/001/011/015
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Danyushevskiy, A. S., Godzevich, Ye. A.

TITLE: Stabilizing Effect of Calcium Salts of Synthetic Fatty Acids

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 1, pp. 46-48

TEXT: The authors report on their method of increasing the efficiency of calcium stearate as a stabilizer of polyvinyl chloride compositions. They attempted to prevent the red shading and the aging of these synthetics. They discuss the theories which try to clarify these phenomena, and agree to the opinion according to which polyvinyl chloride separates HCl under the action of heat and light. HCl effects a further autocatalytic decomposition of the synthetic material. Polyene compounds are formed which, as chromogenic substances, give the polymer a red color. With the use of metal stearates as stabilizers of polyvinyl chloride, free stearic acid and chlorides of the corresponding metals are formed under the action of HCl. The aging of the synthetic material (particularly the red shading) is due to the joint action of stearic acid and calcium chloride. The authors,

Card 1/2

looking for preventive measures, found that with addition of Na_2CO_3 (0.06-0.12 parts by weight to 100 parts of resin) or $NaHCO_3$ (0.09-0.19 parts) to the calcium stearate, a completely colorless material can be obtained which fulfills the technological conditions. The samples were subjected to accelerated aging in an apparatus of the "Elektroprovod" Plant for 76 h. Further, the authors ascertained that calcium stearate from stearin can be successfully substituted by salts of synthetic fatty acids from the fractions C_{10} - C_{16} and C_{17} - C_{21}. Thus, the authors succeeded in saving nutrient fat by an increased efficiency of calcium stearate and by its substitution. There are 2 tables and 4 references: 3 British and 2 German.

85147
S/191/60/000/007/010/015
B004/B056

15.8000 1526, 1160

AUTHORS: Danyushevskiy, A. S., Frolova, Z. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the Stabilization of Polyvinyl Chloride. Communication I. The Stabilizing Effect of Epoxy Resins

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 7, pp. 43 - 45

TEXT: In the introduction, the authors give a survey of Western patents on the stabilization of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Their own experiments showed that in the stabilization of PVC alone with ЭД-5 (ED-5) or ЭД-6 (ED-6) epoxy resins, the plastic takes on a reddish-brown color, whereas the combination of the epoxy resin with stearates only causes the substance to become weakly yellow. The authors give their data concerning decomposition temperature, thermal stability and stability to the action of light in four tables. Table 1: Stabilizing of PVC with ED-5 and 1/200 mole lead stearate or lead silicate; ratio of PVC to ВСФ (VSF) plastifier 100 : 45. Lead stearate proved to be effective, whereas lead silicate did not. In Table 2

Card 1/2

85147

Investigation of the Stabilization of Polyvinyl Chloride. Communication I. The Stabilizing Effect of Epoxy Resins

S/191/60/000/007/010/015
B004/B056

the stabilizing effects of the epoxy resin ED-5, ED-6 and 5H (5N) were compared. The thermostability with an addition of ED-5 or 5N was greater than with ED-5. With 5N particularly high frost-stability (-55°C) was obtained. Table 3 gives the values for stress strength, elongation, volume stability, decomposition temperature, thermal stability, and photostability at different contents of ED-5. If the ED-5 content is decreased, only light resistance is diminished. Further, the β-naphthooxypropene oxide synthesized at the NIIPP (Scientific Research Institute of Polymerization Plastics) (1% of weight per PVC) in combination with Zn-, Ca-, Ba-, and Cd-stearate was tested (Table 4) as the lowest-molecular epoxy compound. By means of this compound, and in combination with cadmium stearate, a colorless transparent PVC-composition was obtained. The chemical engineers A. I. Rybakova and L. F. Budilina took part in these experiments. There were 4 tables and 22 references: 9 Soviet, 8 US, 7 British, and 1 German.

Card 2/2

88549

S/191/60/000/011/006/016
B013/B054

15.8105 (2209)

AUTHORS: Danyushevskiy, A. S., Vorob'yeva, A. F., Sergeyeva, A. I.

TITLE: Studies Concerning the Stabilization of Polyvinyl Chloride. Report No. 2. Epoxidation of Vegetable Oils and Cod Liver Oil, and Their Use as Stabilizers and Plasticizers for Polyvinyl Chloride

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 11, pp. 20-23

TEXT: The authors report on the epoxidation of castor oil, cottonseed oil, sunflower oil, linseed oil, and cod liver oil, as well as on their use to stabilize and plasticize polyvinyl chloride. The epoxidation may be conducted with peracetic or performic acid by two methods: a) in two stages: by production of the peracid and subsequent epoxidation; b) in one stage: by simultaneous production of peracid and epoxidation. The second method proved to be much more efficient: in some cases, epoxidation was performed up to 80%, with a duration of process 33-40% shorter, and a consumption of organic acid of 1/25 - 1/30, as compared to method a). Table 2 gives the viscosity of oils before and after the treatment. It was

Card 1/2

88549

Studies Concerning the Stabilization of Polyvinyl Chloride. Report No. 2. Epoxidation of Vegetable Oils and Cod Liver Oil, and Their Use as Stabilizers and Plasticizers for Polyvinyl Chloride

S/191/60/000/011/006/016
B013/B054

shown that by the treatment of vegetable oils and cod liver oil with organic peracids, products are formed whose degree of epoxidation is varying (60-80%), and whose content of epoxy oxygen lies between 3 and 7%. Epoxidized sunflower, cottonseed, and linseed oils stabilize polyvinyl chloride by increasing its decomposition temperature and heat resistance (Table 3). The optimum amount of epoxidized oils in the composition is 10% referred to polyvinyl chloride. As to their stabilizing effect, the oils mentioned correspond to calcium- and cadmium stearate. The stabilizing effect of epoxidized oils decreases in the following order: cottonseed, sunflower, linseed oil. It was shown that with the use of a mixture of epoxidized cottonseed oil with lead stearate, a considerable synergistic effect appears only with respect to decomposition temperature and heat resistance of polyvinyl chloride (Table 4). Its resistance to light, however, is not influenced by this effect. A. I. Rybakova, chemical engineer, assisted in the experimental work. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references: 2 Soviet, 6 US, 1 French, and 1 Dutch.

Card 2/2

DANYUSHEVSKIY, A.S.; PARLASHKEVICH, N.Ya.; FROLOVA, Z.N.; SHENTSIS, I.S.

Automatic control of the kinetics of polyvinylchloride decomposition.
Plast.massy no.2:69-70 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Ethylene) (Plastics—Testing)

S/191/61/000/003/008/015
B124/B203

AUTHOR: Danyushevskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Inhibition of decomposition of polyvinyl chloride by hydrogen chloride acceptor stabilizers

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1961, 35-36

TEXT: In studying the kinetics of HCl liberation in thermal decomposition of PVC in the presence of HCl acceptor stabilizers, the author found a specific effect for each of them. Differently long "induction periods" and different amounts of HCl liberated during and after the induction period were, therefore, established. The smallest amount of HCl is liberated after the induction period with the use of lead salts (stearate and silicate, see table). Since only the anions of these compounds are different, their stabilizing effect is mainly determined by the lead cation, namely by its chloride liberated in the interaction of lead stearate with HCl during PVC decomposition. The author studied the effect of metal chlorides on PVC decomposition. PVC of the type "ПФ-специальная" ("PF-special") was treated with an aqueous solution of various chlorides

Inhibition of decomposition...

(of lead, calcium, cadmium, zinc, barium, and iron). After low-temperature drying, the compounds were heated to study the kinetics of HCl liberation. The tabulated test results confirmed the specific effect, characteristic of each chloride, on PVC decomposition. A chloride amount of $2.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ moles per 100 parts by weight of PVC inhibits its decomposition (except for iron chloride which stimulates it under these conditions). With amounts of $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ moles, all chlorides except for $CaCl_2$ accelerate PVC decomposition. With suitable dosing, all chlorides, mainly lead chloride, have an inhibiting effect on PVC decomposition. The latter is no longer inhibited by $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ moles of metal chlorides (except for $FeCl_3$ and $ZnCl_2$) per 100 parts by weight of PVC. In this case, equilibrium is established between the inhibition of PVC decomposition and its acceleration by excess chloride. The principle of the inhibitory effect of metal chlorides, and their effect on the polymer molecule, will be treated in a further study. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the

Inhibition of decomposition...

English-language publication reads as follows: M. S. Welling, Plastics, 21, 121 (1956).

(1) Стабилизатор		(2)	(3)	(4) Количество выделившегося хлористого водорода, %					
(a) Наименование	(6) вес. ч. на 100 вес. ч. ПВХ	«Индукционный период»	Количество HCl, связанное за индукционный период стабилизатором	(c) из ПВХ, не стабилизированного за время, равное индукционному периоду	(d) за 100 минут от начала опыта: (e) из ПВХ не стабилизированного	(f) из ПВХ стабилизированного	(g) за 150 минут от начала опыта: (h) из ПВХ не стабилизированного	(i) из ПВХ стабилизированного	(j) после «индукционного периода» в течение 150 минут от начала опыта
(5) Стеарат кальция	3	15	0,01	0,014	0,29	0,198	0,467	0,430	0,429
(6) Стеарат бария	3,35	65	0,29	0,173	0,29	0,306	0,467	0,560	0,270
(7) Стеарат свинца	3,8	100	0,19	0,29	0,29	0,19	0,467	0,405	0,215
(8) Стеарат кадмия	3,35	30	0,16	0,057	0,29	0,355	0,467	0,750	0,570
(9) Силикат свинца	1,8	60	0,22	0,144	0,29	0,26	0,467	0,430	0,210

Card 3/4

Inhibition of decomposition...

Legend to the table: Kinetics of hydrogen chloride liberation from PVC stabilized with various stabilizers during certain periods equaling the "induction period" under thermal action in an air flow (temperature 170°C)... (1) Stabilizer, (a) name, (b) parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of PVC, (2) "induction period", (3) HCl amount bound by the stabilizer during the induction period, (4) amount of hydrogen chloride liberated, %, (c) from nonstabilized PVC, (d) 100 minutes after beginning of the test, (α) from PVC, nonstabilized, during a period equaling the induction period, (β) from stabilized PVC, (e) 150 minutes after beginning of the test, (γ) from PVC, nonstabilized, (δ) from stabilized PVC, (f) after the "induction period", 150 minutes after beginning of the test, (5) calcium stearate, (6) barium stearate, (7) lead stearate, (8) cadmium stearate, (9) lead silicate.

Card 4/4

DANYUSHEVSKIY, A.S.

Valuable reference book. Plast.massy no.4:77 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, B., kand.tekhn.nauk (g.Baku)

Local exhaust on compressor stations with internal combustion motors. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 3 no.4:69 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Petroleum industry--Hygienic aspects)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, B.Yu.

Low pressure steam jets for ventilating apparatus and containers of petroleum and gas refineries. Trudy VNIITB no.10:114-129 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies) (Steam jets)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, B.Yu.

Ventilation of compressor works equipped with 10 GK gas-motor compressors. Trudy VNIITB no.13:97-105 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Compressors)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, B.Yu.

Aerodynamic resistance of loose material in receiving bunkers of a vacuum pneumatic conveyer. Trudy VNIITB no.13:120-129 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Catalysts)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, B.Yu.

Pneumatic conveying of wastes in a horizontal drier of a catalytic plant. Trudy VNIITB no.13:130-134 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Catalysts)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, B.Yu.

Ventilation of gas compressor stations of oil and gas refineries.
Trudy VNIITB no.11:116-123 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Compressors)

MATVEYEV, A.I., inzh.; DANYUSHEVSKIY, B.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Pneumatic conveying in construction" by M.N.Kalinushkin, E.E.Orlovskii. Reviewed by B.IU. Daniushevskii, A.I.Matveev. Stroi. i dor. mash. 8 no.5 p.36 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Pneumatic conveying)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, B.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk

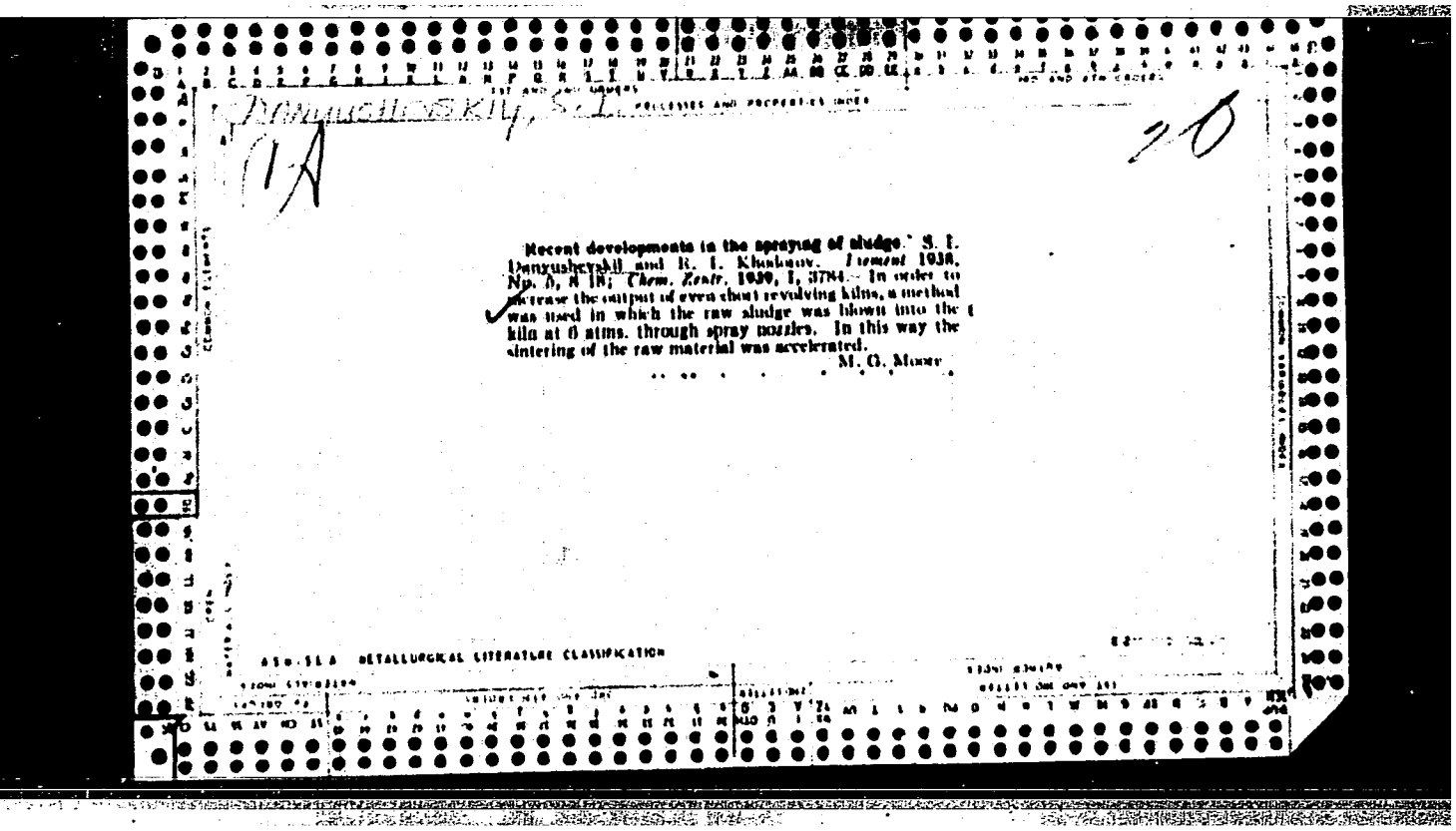
Local suctions with hydraulic injectors for the packing glands of centrifugal pumps. Vod. i san. tekh. no.1:8-12 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

GLUSKER, B.N., inzh.; DANYUSHEVSKIY, I.A., inzh.

Analytical plotting of the hydraulic characteristics of the heated coil with an up-and-down movement of the medium under conditions of supercritical parameters. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.5:13-16 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Boilers--Design and construction)

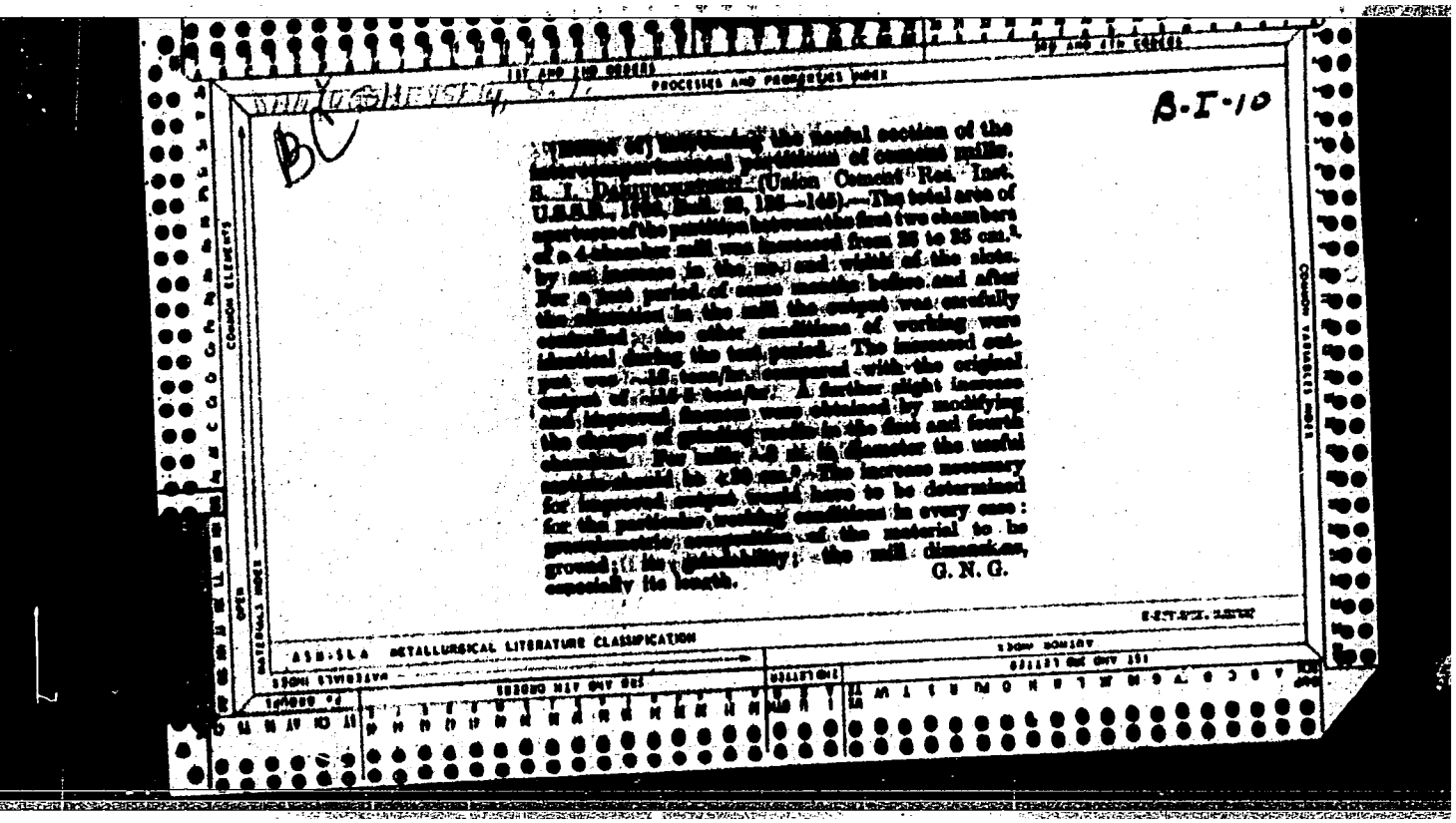
ZVER'KOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; DANYUSHEVSKIY, I.A., inzh.

Modeling of pipelines for the determination of the compensating capability in respect to the threshold state. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.8:18-21 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)



Recent developments in the spraying of sludge. S. I. Denyushevskii and R. I. Khudenov. *Tsement* 1938, No. 5, 8–18; *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 3784.—In order to increase the output of even short revolving kilns, a method was used in which the raw sludge was blown into the kiln at 6 atms. through spray nozzles. In this way the sintering of the raw material was accelerated.

M. G. Moser



B-I-10

G. N. G.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62359

Author: Strelkov, M., Danyushevskiy, S., Syrkin, Ya.

Institution: None

Title: Fast-Setting Portland Cement

Original Periodical: Stroit. materialy, izdeliya i konstruktsii, 1956, No 2, 20-23

Abstract: Production of fast setting cement (FSC) of "200"-"300" grade can be effected on the basis of clinker containing (in %): C_3S 50-55, C_3A 2-5, C_4AF 17, and an adequate magnitude of specific surface of the cement is 3,000 cm^2/g. When up to 10% granulated blast furnace slag are included specific surface must be 4,000 cm^2/g. FSC of "300"-"400" grade must contain 6-8% C_3A and have a specific surface of 4,500-5,000 cm^2/g.

Card 1/1

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOS'PAN, I., inzh.

First attempt at using hydraulic methods for transporting raw materials for cement. Stroi. mat. 3 no.12:6-8 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Belgorodskogo tsementnogo zavoda (for Danyushevskiy).
(Aggregates (Building materials)—Transportation)
(Pipelines)

VAL'BERG, German Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; TYUTYUNIK, M.S., red. izd-va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Natural gas in the cement industry]Prirodnyi gaz v tsementnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 170 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Gas, Natural) (Cement plants)

BERNSHTEYN, Leonid Abramovich; DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[New developments in the technology of working and transporting raw materials in the cement industry] Novoe v tekhnologii pererabotki i transportirovaniia syr'ia v tsementnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 191 p. (MIRA 18:6)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAGUNOV, G.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOV, L.V., inzh.

Improvement of the system of technological control of cement manufacture. TSement 31 no.2:3-5 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam tsementnoy promyshlennosti. Leningrad.

ACC NR: AP6018013 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0145/0145

INVENTOR: Danyushevskiy, S. I.; Liogon'kaya, R. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Expanding cement. Class 80, No. 182037 (announced by the State All-Union Institute for Design and Scientific Research Work (Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 145

TOPIC TAGS: cement, magnesite, gypsum rock

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces expanding cement based on portland cement clinker and roasted magnesite. The expanding cement is designed for blocking oil and gas wells under conditions of high temperature and pressure. The mixture for the expanding cement consists of the following (in wt.%): portland cement clinker--84-87$ containing no more than 6% Al_2SiO_3; roasted magnesite--7-9%; gypsum--6-7%.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec64

Card 1/1 UDC: 666.946:622.245.4

DANYUSHYEVSKIY, S. M.

30565

Porudominskiy, i.m.i. IOF. L. S. sostoyaniye bor'by s gonorryeyey i ochyeryednyye zadachi. Vyestnik vyenyerologoii i dyermatologii, No. 4, 1949, s. 8-11.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S. M.

32807. Organizatsionnyye formy likvidatsii svezhikh form sifilisa. Fel'dsher i akusherka, 1949, No. 10, s. 19-24

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S. M.

Prevention of dermatoses in industrial projects. Vest. vener., Moskva no.5:3-6 Sept-Oct 1951. (CLML 21:1)

1. Professor.

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.M., professor; SELEZNEVA, V.T.

Organization of dispensaries to serve collective farms. Sov.zdrav. 13 no.1:16-21 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' direktora - professor S.I.Gusev). (Public health, Rural)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.M., prof.

Forty years ago 1917-1957; materials for a review of the party program. Zdrav.Rus.Fed. 1 no.7:3-5 Jl '57. (MIRA 12:12)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.M., prof. (Moskva)

"Materials on the revision of the party program" and problems in safeguarding the health of the workers. Fel'd i akush. 22 no.6: 3-4 June '57. (MIRA 12:3)
(RUSSIA--REVOLUTION, 1917-1921)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.M.

Third session of the Semashko Institute of Public Health Organization and Medical History. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.6:29-34 Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.M., prof.

Establishing the public health system in local areas. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 2 no.7:3-8 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)